

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

NUMBER 220.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$10 DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

CLARENCE BOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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1 Square 1 day,	\$ 75
do do 1 week,	2 00
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do do 2 years,	58 00
do do 3 years,	82 00
do do 4 years,	100 00
do do 5 years,	118 00
do do 6 years,	136 00
do do 7 years,	154 00
do do 8 years,	172 00
do do 9 years,	190 00
do do 10 years,	208 00

For the second and subsequent insertions, or its equivalent in space, commencing at a square.

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First Great Arrival

SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are claiming the first arrival of the season, it is a well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance

in cloth and silk

Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Ladies Cloakings

of every shade and color, a large lot of

PARASOLS

bought at auction, which will be sold at correspondingly low prices.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

consisting of three-ply Tissue Collars, Neck Ties, &c. A beautiful line of French, English and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings

suitable for the present season. An entire stock of

DOMESTICS,

consisting of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and

Shirtings, Pillow Cases, Towels, &c.

Shirtings, "Stripes," Denims,

Trickings, Cottonades, &c., &c.

all of which have been purchased since the late decline in cotton goods and will be sold at correspondingly low prices.

of any other store in town, and our Buyer having had

THE FIRST SELECTION

of the New York market, we are enabled to offer the

Choicest Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Plain and striped Mozambique, Brocade, Mo-

hairs, Striped Bonnets, Hosiery, Pocketing, &c.

Checker Silk, Warp of the, Green, New

Styles of Chiffon Dolmans, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES!

English Thread Laces, Black

Bureau Laces, Moiré Ribbons and

Insertings, Ladies' Lined Handkerchiefs

Five times Lined Handkerchiefs, &c.

with the finest quality of goods, and

together with an entire assortment of Ladies and

Gents Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. Also plain and dotted

New Styles of

SPRING CLOAKS,

Boots and Shoes,

and

CROCKERY!

It is unnecessary to enumerate our extensive stock,

we solicit

AN EXAMINATION

of our assortment of goods, and are quite certain they

will be found at least equal to any ever before offered

to the Janesville community.

apudawit

RIORDAN & LEECH.

FLORENCE

Sewing Machine Co.,

WESTERN OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

124 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. C. MASON, ACT.

OVER THE POST OFFICE.

THERE is nothing so much sought for by the public

as a practical Sewing Machine, one that is

Simple, Strong & Reliable.

One that will run for years without the annoyance

of being out of repair; one that is noiseless and swift

in motion; also that makes the stitch as you want it, all

up on both sides of the fabric, makes the Machine of the

most easy to be done on one of these machines. They

make

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

and have all the advantages of a reversible foot motion,

which enables the work either "up" or "down" together

with making all of the four stitches, can be done whilst

the machine is in motion; the saving of time in stop-

ping to change the length of stitch, is obviated by this

machine

Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be

promptly answered. Send us a Letter Stamp and we

will send circular and sample of work by return mail.

Address

F. L. KAYMAN,

Office over the Post Office, Janesville, Wis.

Or, W. C. MASON,

General Western Agent, Chicago.

11dly

The Rochester

BOOT & SHOE STORE!

No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block,

Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

FALL FASHIONS!

The Fall Fashions for

HATS

are now ready for exhibition at

Beale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store,

WEST SIDE THE RIVER.

Instructions for Field Artillery!

For sale, (apudawit)

O. J. DRABORN

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Clothing for the Million

AT THE

Young America Wholesale and Retail

CLOTHING HOUSE.

I AM now prepared, with a full and complete stock,

to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to buyers of Clothing, to purchase from the

Largest Stock and Best Styles

ever offered in Janesville.

Splendid Business Suits,

Every Grade of Overcoats,

from common to the best English Bona-

Fancy Cassimere Pants,

all grades.

Velvet, Cassimere, Silk & Satin Vests,

in endless variety. Every grade of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

comprising White Shirts, Weylin French Flannel and

Cassimere Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties,

Collars, Shawls, &c., &c.

I have also on hand the largest and best stock of

Hats and Caps

which I will sell at the

Lowest Market Rates.

A large portion of my stock was bought early in the

season at low prices, and I will dispose of the same

with my customers. I can assure satisfaction to those

who will give me a call.

CALL AND SEE BEFORE BUYING.

The Largest Stock of Clothing

at the

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

M. HARSH.

On hand a well selected stock of

Army Cloths

at Young America Clothing House. I have on hand

a large and well selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which I will make to order, and my accomplished cut-

ter

Mr. George Penton.

a gentleman of long experience and excellent taste,

cannot fail to please every one, both in

STYLE AND FIT.

I warrant every garment gotten up at my establish-

ment to give

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

apudawit

Young America Clothing House.

Received this Day

BY

MCKEY & BRO.,

A Splendid lot of

BONNET RIBBONS!

A new assortment of

Colored Edge Velvet Ribbons.

25 cartons assorted

Taffeta Trimming Ribbons.

Also a new line of

FALL BONNETS,

Flowers, Plumes, Felt Hats, Jockey,

&c., &c.

Janesville, Nov. 27th, 1862.

apudawit

USEFUL GOODS!

Hair Brushes,

English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES,

English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES.

Infants' Brushes,

very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS,

BATHING TOWELS,

SPONGES,

for the bath, also for infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS

POMADES, HAIR OILS,

FINE COLOGNES,

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,

TALMAN & COLLINS',

Druggists.

BRAND & HORNIK,

CABINET MAKERS,

UPHOLSTERERS,

and

UNDERTAKERS.

HAVING leased the shop formerly occupied by R.

Brand & Hornik, we are prepared to manufacture

order all kinds of furniture, having had fourteen

years' experience in the business, we feel confident

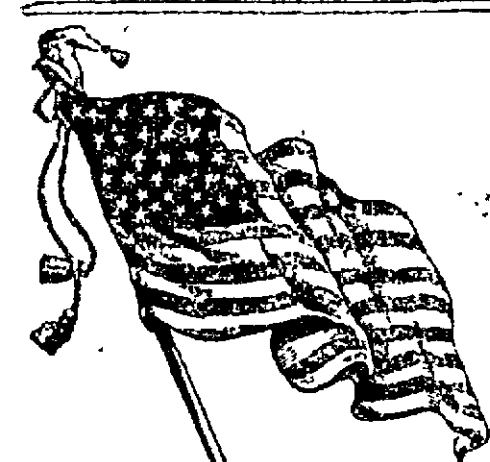
we can give satisfaction to all who may favor us with

their orders.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 29, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Emancipation in Missouri.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes an address to the representatives and people of the northwest, asking their influence to procure an act of congress pledging the nation to bear a proportion of the expense of emancipating the slaves of Missouri. This, of course, means the slaves of the loyal people of that state, for, we apprehend, the consent of the people of the north can never be obtained to pay a cent towards remunerating disloyal slave-holders for the loss of their slaves.

We, in common with all well-wishers of Missouri, would rejoice to see that noble state free from the incubus of slavery; and, although we do not believe that one man can own another, or have any valid claim whatever to his unpaid services, we nevertheless recognize the fact that slavery exists there. It must also be conceded that the whole country is in a measure responsible for its existence. As individuals we may have always protested against its recognition by the national government, and insisted that congress should long ago have withdrawn all protection from the institution. But we have been out-voted in this matter. The majority has tolerated and encouraged the growth of this execrable upon the body of our nation. The evil is upon us, in some degree, as well as upon Missouri, by the action of the majority in the northern states. We are all bound together as one nation, and we must act as sensible and practical men in ridding ourselves of this national curse.

The people of Missouri have, with an extraordinary unanimity considering the crisis that is upon us, growing out of a slaveholders' rebellion, elected an emancipation legislature, and a majority of members of congress of a like sentiment. In the canvass, we understand that the emancipation party promised that compensation should be made to loyal masters; and that in fact no emancipation can take place in that state, according to the terms of its constitution, without compensation. This is a strong case in favor of voting national aid. If not now embraced, the opportunity will not occur again to make Missouri a free state in many years. Strongly opposed as we are to paying southern masters for their slaves, as a general principle, we are inclined to yield to this request from Missouri, and concede that a portion of the expense may be borne by the nation. The sum required should, however, not be too large, and it ought to be made irrevocable and certain that no master who has given aid to the southern rebellion should receive any part of the national compensation.

UNION CONGRESSMEN FROM LOUISIANA.—General George F. Shepley, military Governor of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation, ordering an election in the first and second congressional districts of that state, for representatives in the present (thirty-seventh) congress of the United States.

Governor Shepley bases the propriety of the election he has ordered on the fact that "a very large majority of the citizens of the first and second congressional districts of the state, by taking the oath of allegiance, have given evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States." And among the objects to be gained by the election of a representative in congress, Governor Shepley enumerates the exemption that will thereby be obtained from the effects of the President's emancipation proclamation—"enabling them" (the citizens), he says, "to avail themselves of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of any state or part of a state who shall, on the first day of January next, be, in good faith, represented in the congress of the United States."

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following table exhibits the mortality of this country, as per census of 1860, and the proportion of deaths to population in each section:

State. Population. Deaths. Proportion.
N. England, 3,132,283 45,359 1 to 68
Middle, 7,458,886 84,620 1 to 88
Western, 8,663,277 89,602 1 to 95
Southern, 12,316,374 174,095 1 to 71

The Kansas Times, copying our article in favor of the election of John F. Potter to the United States Senate, says:

And such we believe to be the opinion of a large majority of the republicans of this country.

There are many other able men in the party whom they highly respect, and who would make excellent senators, but John F. Potter is pre-eminently entitled to the support of every true republican in the state. He has manfully, consistently and faithfully upheld and sustained their distinctive principles through every trial and temptation, and the republicans of Wisconsin, upon their part should uphold and sustain a man who has been sacrificed because he was too true to their principles and because he could not be made available by the thinned, Jenny Lind conspirators of Milwaukee.

Congress assemblies next Monday, and the session will terminate on the 4th day of March next. This is the short session, as it is called.

MISSOURI EDITORS: In your issue of the 24th is an article endorsing Hon. John F. Potter for United States senator. This pleases me, and I believe it does the great majority of the republicans of this town. Indeed I am of the opinion that nine out of every ten republicans are in favor of John F. Potter for senator, and the tenth one would not be very sorry to see it.

He is considered with us as the best exponent of republican principles of any of our prominent men, and as he has exhibited more pluck, and is more terrible to rebels and their sympathizers than any other, every dictate of common sense, patriotism and party policy demands that he should be selected.

The next six years are to be big with events. More important questions are to be settled, or at least will be agitated within that time, than we have been called upon to consider since we became a nation. The legislation of the next six years will mark our history for good or evil for centuries to come. We are in more danger from the weakness and cowardice of our representatives than from their ignorance. The people will indicate how they should vote; they must possess the nerve to do it. There are many good and sufficient reasons why John F. Potter should be chosen for that highly responsible position; not the least of which is the villainy that was put upon him, and through him upon the whole republican party, by the more than half traitorous Ryan-democracy of Milwaukee, on the day of election. A more cowardly act never was committed, and it would be an act of strict party justice to now put him in a position that none of those infamous scoundrels nor their cowardly abettors dare ever aspire to.

This alone is quite sufficient to turn the scale in his favor, if all other things were even. But there is another equally as cogent: The great mass of the republicans throughout the state have the most entire confidence in his courage, his ability, his industry, his patriotism and his integrity, and desire his election above all others. Of this there can be no doubt, and this should be conclusive.

In urging the election of Mr. Potter it is not necessary to draw any invidious comparisons. We have good men in our party who are fitted in every way to do honor to the position, but they are untired, many of them, and at this time we want our tried men.

Mr. Doolittle and his friends are urging his claims with a good deal of pertinacity, but it is no use. The people settled that question negatively some time ago. When they say Mr. Doolittle ranging himself time and again in opposition to Wade, Wilson, Hale, Sumner, and the republican party generally, and read his speech on colonization, which he sent by thousands into the state, wherein he asserted that unless colonization accompanied emancipation, the north would be over-run with negroes, they determined that Mr. Doolittle should never misrepresent them in the U. S. senate again. That verdict they have never reversed, and when John F. Potter was defeated for congress they were satisfied that it was permitted by an over-ruling Providence for the purpose of sending him to fill Mr. D's place, and they are willing instruments in his hands for that purpose.

In regard to that letter of Mr. Potter's, we don't care anything about it. It is but another proof of his useless nature, and another argument in his favor. We are happy to have an opportunity of going for a man who is not thinking of himself only, and who does not think it his duty to titillate the state blowing his own horn, but is willing to let the people judge for themselves who they are willing to have to serve them.

Yours truly,
VOX.

SUBTERRANEAN RAILROAD IN LONDON.—A subterranean railroad has just been opened in London. It runs from Victoria st., Holborn, to Paddington, and three and a half miles of the route are finished. The work consists of an elliptical tunnel, perforated at the top at very short intervals for purposes of light and ventilation, and in its construction the engineers have witnessed a huge battle between science and sewerage. The complicated system of sewers through which the tunnel has passed has caused great trouble; the wet still streams in on either side, and the odor is anything but agreeable. Nevertheless by dint of severe application and a great deal of ingenuity, the tunnel is rapidly becoming watertight and sweet-smelling, and on the experimental trip, three weeks since, six hundred passengers passed through without suffering material inconvenience.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—Last year the number of vessels included in the United States navy register was only 89. The present number, including those now building, is 336, of which 281 are steam and 103 sailing vessels, and 32 are iron-clad. So rapid a growth was never witnessed in the navy of any country, and the fact is a sufficient refutation of the slanders and slurs which have been put on the navy department for its alleged slowness.

THANKSGIVING SOUTH.—The Yankees are in South Carolina and no mistake. Gen. Saxton, military governor of the state, appointed Thursday, the 27th day of November, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise. The proclamation is something new under the sun to South Carolinians.

SALE OF THE BREWSTER HOUSE, FREEPORT.—We learn from the Freeport Bulletin that the Brewster House in that city has been sold on a deed of trust to R. Richardson, of Montpelier, Vt., for \$10,200, subject to a former claim of \$5,000, cost and interest, making about \$15,000 in all. The property originally cost about \$70,000 or \$80,000.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR.—Gov. Olden has appointed Richard S. Field, of Princeton, United States senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John R. Thompson. The term expires on the 4th of March next.

QUITE A BATCH OF COTTON.—Gen. Rosecrans has ordered 3,000 bales of cotton, hitherto used for breastworks at Nashville, to be sent north.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 27.

As we indicated yesterday, the military authorities at Washington have determined to make a diversion in a different quarter from that now occupied by the army of the Potomac. The vastness of this army, with its present contracted lines and strong positions, render it available for operation in various directions, according to the designs of the commander-in-chief. The fact that one of our most distinguished generals has expressed the opinion that to take Richmond now, we must temporarily divert the enemy's attention from his present fortified base of operations is, we think, enough to warrant us in the belief that no immediate advance upon Richmond will be made from Fredericksburg. The approach, as by water the rebel capital are many, and so good that we scarcely know which might prove the most advantageous in case an expedition like that which failed on the Peninsula should once more be sent against Richmond. The attractive baits to the rebel leaders to be found at the various points along the southern coast, are not alluring enough, and if coaxing will not bring them out in their strength we must see what force will do. The question then occurs, from what point should the force be applied, and who shall make the diversion? For such a demonstration we have a choice of three points eminently eligible. 1. By way of the York river, landing at West Point, twenty miles below Richmond. 2. By way of the James river, landing on the south bank at the mouth of the Appomattox, about twenty-five miles from Richmond, moving upon Port Walthall, and threatening the rebel capital from the rear, and cutting it off from railway communication with the southern states. 3. By way of Suffolk, through Nansemond, Isle of Wright, Southampton, Sussex and Prince George counties, along excellent roads, through a level, well-watered plain, seizing Blanford Heights, overlooking Petersburg. This is a march of fifty-eight miles. In the latter movement we would have the cover of gunboats in the James river, if needed, and the privilege of landing reinforcements as high up as City Point, twelve miles below Petersburg, and Coggin's Point, fourteen miles below that city. Such a course of procedure as the latter was designed for the army of the Potomac last spring, but was claimed to be impracticable from the fact that the Merrimack was in existence, and the James river was not in our possession.

A movement of this kind would now possess all the grandeur of that mapped out for Gen. McClellan's last spring, without the great difficulties which impeded our progress and finally rendered our efforts futile upon the peninsula. Besides this, it would unshackle our weak columns on the coast, now threatened with destruction in detail, and render Washington entirely safe, as it was no longer as McClellan prosecuted a flank movement toward the rebel capital. From Petersburg a cavalry expedition would be necessary only to proceed west to Burkeville Junction of the Tennessee and Danville railroads, and destroy them both. It seems to us that if Petersburg were once in our hands, it would give us virtual possession of the entire south; and force Lee to fight his army either to extermination or submission, without any chance of retreat, or means of obtaining supplies or reinforcements from the south and southwest. Such a magnificent diversion could now be made without weakening the army of the Potomac, the expedition of Gen. Banks, or any other independent corps, except, perhaps, that of Gen. Foster, in North Carolina, and it would have the effect to give us a series of decisive victories, which would put an end to the rebellion before the enlistment of our "nine months' volunteers" is out. This, or some other similar diversion, should be made at once, to render the capture of Richmond by Burnside certain.

There is scarcely a democrat elected to the assembly who is sure of his seat so long as Hastings & Co. are permitted to keep up army returns. The party which deliberately expelled loyal senators from the United States senate to exempt its acts from opposition, will not hesitate to manufacture a majority in the Wisconsin legislature, if it has the power to do so.—*Milwaukee News.*

Let us see. The senators expelled from their seats by the United States senate, at its last session, were Breckinridge of Kentucky, Polk and Johnson of Missouri, and Bright of Indiana. The three former are in the rebel army; the latter is one of the meanest traitors on earth, as his letter to Jeff. Davis, after the latter had been inaugurated president of the confederate states, fully proves. These are the New! loyal senators. We should be glad to have the News say what would be treason in these men, and why they should not be expelled from the senate.—*Portage City Register.*

How A LAWYER HEADED OFF A DRAFT COMMISSIONER.—Says the Reading (Pa.) Times: It is well known that Commissioner Rapp was very precise and exact in his proceedings; always keeping an eye to the interests of the country while dealing honorably with all. Now it happened that among the able bodied men drafted from one of the Heidelbergers, there was one obese specimen of humanity, but whom the chances hit as one of the elect.

When he received his "ticket for soup," he hastened to Reading, and, knowing where lived the cutest specimen of a lawyer, he went straight to his office. Says he: "I'm drafted!"

"The device you are; it must have been a strong man that drafted you."

"Well, I'm drafted, and I want to get out. Can't march. I'll pay well."

"A very well."

The train proceeded to the office of the Commissioner.

"Here," says the lawyer, "Commissioner, I have got a substitute."

Commissioner looked at the wheezy specimen for some time.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Publisher's Depot

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Va., Nov. 27.—Herald has the following special:—I have just learned additional particulars of the successful scout made by the 2d Virginia cavalry, under Col. J. C. Paxton, in the vicinity of Lewisburg. The troops left camp Plat, ten miles from here, on Monday last, 24th inst. From that time they marched 210 miles in 70 hours, passing over the route four spur of the Gualy mountains. Part of the march was through a palling snow storm. Col. Paxton came upon the enemy in the vicinity of Frankfort, attacked them with vigor, and after a short fight captured two commissioned officers, a number of privates, 100 horses and 300 stand of arms; burned his camp and all equipment, all his stores and four wagons. Col. Paxton did not lose a man. Major Powell particularly distinguished himself.

New York, Nov. 29.—A special to a morning paper, dated Washington, 28th, says: It is reported as coming from very high authority that Admiral Milne, commanding the British North Atlantic squadron, is in pursuit of the rebel privateer Alabama.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., has resigned his seat in the present congress in order to take command of a brigade at Helena, Ark. Henry T. Blaw, Jr., representative elect to the next congress from the 2d St. Louis district, has been asked to run as the emancipation candidate in Gen. Blair's place, but declines for private reasons.

Headquarters Gen. Sumner's Division, Nov. 28.—The ladies from the north who were visiting friends in Fredericksburg, came over the river yesterday under a flag of truce. After remaining near headquarters all night under guard, and receiving a full examination of their cases, they were this morning given passes to Washington.

They represent the feeling in Fredericksburg to be of the most hostile character; the ladies especially are bitter and malignant beyond expression.

Upon the approach of the national army, they organized meetings and appointed committees who were instructed to visit the rebel commanding general and implore him upon their knees, if necessary, not to surrender the city. They preferred having their dwellings burned to the ground to having them again occupied by northern troops. The rebel force, now opposed to General Burnside, they represent to be very large and any that Gen. Bragg has, beyond doubt, united his army with that of General Lee. They state also that Gen. Jackson will remain in the rear and continue to menace Washington during the winter.

More entrenchments on the heights of Fredericksburg have been brought to light, to be the signal corps. The entire number which can now be seen with the aid of the best glasses is nearly fifty, many of them are, however, quite small and protect but one gun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—We learn from the Times' special correspondent that an important reconnaissance which left Falmouth on Thursday the 20th inst., towards Port Conway, returned yesterday, having acquired valuable information. The enemy appears in great force near Fredericksburg, evidently determined desperately to dispute the passage of the national army. Great amounts of contraband property and army supplies are being sent continually to Richmond.

FOURTEEN MILES, Nov. 27.—On Saturday an expedition left Yorktown consisting of three gunboats and 600 11th Maine. They returned, yesterday, after having scouted 10 miles beyond Mahack Bay where they destroyed extensive and valuable salt works. Last Tuesday our pickets near Williamsburg captured eight rebels who were sent to Fortress Monroe.

NEWBORN, N. O., Nov. 21, via Fort Monroe, 27.—On Tuesday some 4,000 rebels under Brig. Gen. Martin attempted to drive in our pickets, and take the city. They advanced on the Trent road from Pollockville and succeeded in driving the pickets after a brief skirmish a short distance. About 800 rebels then marched through the woods about seven miles to capture two companies of the Massachusetts 27th and one company of the Massachusetts 24th, stationed at Bachelor's Creek, on the railroad. The rebels got a hot reception and were defeated, falling back in disorder and retreating on the double quick. The rebels "don't" take our forces unawares, but Col. John Kurtz of the Massachusetts 23d, the provost marshal in command of the post, was prepared at all points. Deserters from the rebel army are quite numerous; 15 came in on the 16th inst.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The commissioner of internal revenue has given notice that the tax stamps for telegrams are ready for delivery, and the senders of messages will be required on and after Monday, Dec. 1st, to place a stamp on each telegram, and cancel it with the date and initials of the writer. The telegraph companies throughout the country will require compliance with the law on and after Monday next.

New York, Nov. 29.—A letter from Suffolk, Va., says: Yesterday Col. Dodge and two battalions of his mounted rifles, and one howitzer, had a spirited but brief engagement with the enemy at Semwa, or Black Water. Having no orders to cross, he could not pursue his advantages, and after drying the enemy back from the river, returned to his post.

The only serious casualty on our side was the severely wounding of private James, belonging to the battery. The enemy's fire was very heavy, and their force in the opposite woods and behind their entrenchments strong, but they had no artillery at first, and our grape and canister troubled them. They evidently lost several men, for they sought under cover and had a dense forest in their rear. After we had left and were four or five miles on our return, we could hear the firing of a battery which they had probably brought down from Ivor, where they have a heavy force stationed.

New York, Nov. 29.—The President's message will be sent in full Monday night. A brief abstract will be sent Monday noon or in the four o'clock report.

New York, Nov. 29.—The steamship Teutonia sailed to-day at noon for Southampton, &c., taking out \$374,466. The Elina also sailed at noon, taking \$608,837 in specie.

view between the belligerents provided to what they may do afterwards; that to prevent a continuance of the war, or exercise the least pressure on either party, directly or indirectly, is in no manner expressed or hinted at in the documents.

The President's message will make between four and five columns. There is reason to believe that Gen. Grant's recent order, providing for the purchase and sale of cotton for the benefit of the government, foreshadows the policy of the administration on that subject.

A dispatch from Sigel's headquarters says: Jackson passed through Salem, White Plains and Wrentham, probably on his way to join Lee. No enemy is in sight from Aldie, Thoroughfare Gap, Bristow and the intervening country.

New York, Nov. 29.—Advices from Port Royal give an account of an expedition by the colored regiment to Doboy Sound. The negroes behaved very commendably. The expedition brought back over 2,000,000 feet of sawed lumber. Three of the negroes were wounded. It was rumored that Beauregard has pronounced Charleston indefensible, and the inhabitants are moving their property from the city.

The Fond du Lac Press says:—Among the endless variety of ship plasters in circulation in this vicinity, we noticed one the other day bearing the signature U. R. SOLD!

Two more companies of the 30th regiment have been sent to Green Bay by the governor.

Wm. M. Harrison has been appointed a mail agent between Chicago and Green Bay—salary \$800 per year.

Some of the shipplasters circulating in western New York are made payable at Utica, next July, in strawberries, if the crop don't fail.

Sharp, but not quite as sharp as the boys who issued their plasters payable in sums of one dollar or over and put out only ninety-five cents of them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Look Well to Your Insurances.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Capital, 400,000 Dollars.

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House to Rent! WITH well, eastern, &c. G. R. CURTIS, Peoples' Drug Store.

NEW BOOKS! 13 MONTHS in the Rebel Army, by an Impressed New Yorker, just received and for sale by SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

NEW JUVENILES. A LARGE Invoice of valuable new books for the young folks, published by Henry Hoyt of Boston, just received and for sale by SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

Furniture! Furniture! N. SWAGER, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of HOUSEHOLD, OFFICE, CHAMBER, PARLOR, KITCHEN, & COMMODOR.

FURNITURE, Looking Glasses, with Mahogany, Gilt and Rosewood Frames.

Oral, Gothic & Square Looking Glass Plates of all sizes.

MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS, LIVE GESE FEATHERS, of the best quality, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

COFFINS of all descriptions and sizes constantly on hand and trimmed in every style and at a good assortment of prices.

Metallic Burial Cases of the latest and most approved styles, warranted to be perfectly Air-Tight.

As I employ men but the best workmen and use the best quality of seasoned lumber in making my work, I feel justified in warranting it to give entire satisfaction in every respect.

Repairing Done on Short Notice and in the Best Manner.

In conclusion, if you want the Best Furniture at the Lowest Cash Prices, call on N. SWAGER, 24 door above the Big St. N. W. 23d St. West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

Look Out for Squalls!

Big Pile of New Goods

arrived and arriving at the

New York Cash Store.

FIFTH PURCHASE THIS FALL!

10 pieces of

Rich Spot Lustres

of most splendid patterns.

25 pieces of Striped, Plain and Brocade

OTTOMAN CLOTH

of all shades and colors.

25 pieces of Plain, Figured and Double-faced

DRESS SILKS

of all grades and prices.

600 pieces of Merrimack, Cocheen, Sprague, Dunell

PRINTS

all of new patterns.

FOUR CORDS OF CLOTH

of every variety and style, which we are selling

Twenty per Cent Cheaper

than at any other house west of the lakes.

Also arrived this day 25000 yards of

Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps

of the handsomest patterns in the known world. Out of this vast assortment you can

Take Your Choice for One Dollar.

Some concerns are making great pretensions on Hoods, don't be swayed, if you want a

NICE ARTICLES

come to headquarters where you can have thousands to select from.

100 dozen of

HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS

which we are selling at

REDUCED PRICES.

Finally, if you want any

ARTICLE OF APPAREL

in Ladies or Gentlemen wear you will make and save money calling at the

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

NEW BOOK STORE!

On or about the 20th inst.

J. SUTHERLAND and E. RIDER

will commence opening a stock of

Books, Stationery & Paper Hangings

in Jackson & Smith's Block, east side of the river,

JANESVILLE.

A. Which time they will be happy to wait upon all customers, both old and new, who may favor them with a call. It is their intention to

Keep Every Article usually found in a

FIRST CLASS BOOK STORE,

and they hope by strict attention to business, and by the exercise of a due economy, to merit a share of the public patronage.

N.B.—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR RAGS IN GOODS OR CASH.

J. RIDER, J. SUTHERLAND, Janesville, November 10th, 1862.

New Books, New Books.

RECEIVED today, the Works of Chas. Dickens, new editions: Papers of W. W. Longfellow, new edition; History of the United States in Object Lessons, System of Logic by Hegel, Emerson's Speeches, German volume 7, Intimations and Epimetheus of Thought by Thoreau, the Life of Edward Irving by Sir Philip, History of the Roman Republic, Order from by Anthony Trollope, Adventures of Philip by Thackeray, Milton by Milton Hazland, for sale at

DEARBORN'S.

FRESH OYSTERS

THE BEST FRESH OYSTERS received daily and for sale at the lowest market price.

Oct. 11th, 1862.

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